

A NEW TREE CRICKET FROM STATEN ISLAND AND NEW JERSEY.

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In my collection of tree crickets there is a species collected on Staten Island and at Cranford, Manasquan and Farmingdale, in New Jersey, that appears to be undescribed. It resembles *Æcanthus angustipennis*, Fitch, more than any of the other native species, but may be easily distinguished from it by its larger size, the marks on the first and second antennal joints, which taken together resemble an exclamation point, and by the absence of any clouded area on the top of the prothorax. My attention was first drawn to the species by collecting three examples together on Long Neck, Staten Island, and later I found that I had some others. It has not so far been found at Lakehurst, in the pine barrens of New Jersey, where *Æ. angustipennis* is common.

Figure 7 shows the elevated black marks on the under side of the first and second antennal joints of *angustipennis*, while Fig. 8 represents



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

the marks as they occur in the new species, which may be more particularly characterized as follows:

Æcanthus exclamationis, n. sp. — Pale greenish-white, including the upper surface of the prothorax, with the top of the head occasionally a little darker. Antennæ each with two elevated black marks on the under side; the one on the first joint shaped like the upper part of an ! point. The mark on the second joint is oblong. Average length from the head to the tip of wing-covers 17 mm.; body, 12 mm.; ovipositor, 5 mm.; width of male tegmina, 5 mm.

Dr. Fitch, in 1856, mentions the black marks on the under side of the antennæ of tree crickets, and in his description of *Æ. niveus*, De Geer, he notes six varieties, three of which he names. One of these is the species *Æ. angustipennis*, Fitch, as now considered by authors; his var. "a" seems to be the new species above mentioned; "b" is probably Mr. Beutenmuller's *pini*, or possibly an example of his own *fasciatus*, and "c" is no doubt *Æ. quadripunctatus*, Beut. The other two ("e," *discoloratus*,

and "f," *fucipes*) cannot be placed, but "f" is likely also a dark-coloured example of *fasciatus*.

Another interesting tree cricket is a form kindly given me by Mr. Charles Schaeffer, and collected by him at Brownsville, Texas, and in Southern Arizona. It is of the same size as *Æ. latipennis*, Riley, and the head, as in that species, is also coloured pink, but in all but two examples examined there is a single narrow black line on each of the first two antennal joints. These two joints are light-coloured, and are generally pink; the succeeding ten or twelve are black, and the remainder gradually shade off and are of a lighter hue. This insect appears to be *Æ. varicornis*, Walker, an addition to the fauna of the United States, as it was originally described from Mexico. Walker characterizes the insect as having the fore wings very broad and the antennæ "black towards the base, testaceous at the base." He further adds: "The colour of the antennæ and the broader fore wings distinguish this species from *Æ. niveus*."

BOOK NOTICES.

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY.—With vocabularies in Latin and English, and illustrations by L. F. Barker, M.D., Philadelphia: Blakiston's Sons & Co. 8 vo., pp. 102. (Price \$1.00.)

Teachers and students alike of anatomy feel that the existing status of scientific nomenclature leaves much to be desired. Terms are dissimilar in construction, and often unnecessarily long, so that it is a matter of extreme difficulty to acquire familiarity with them. Even more of a grievance is the unfortunate multiplicity of terms applied to one and the same part. Each text-book must burden the reader with synonymous names for many parts, or leave its references uncertain to all who know those parts under other names than the ones used.

That this very real hindrance under which science labours is not insurmountable was the conviction with which the German Anatomical Society, an association of international scope and high repute, undertook the enterprise which resulted in the publication in 1895, after six years of labour, of the B. N. A. (Basle Anatomical Nomenclature). This Associa-